McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXVII — SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1890. — NUMBER 9

NOTICE.

The Circulation of the MINER is greater by 500 than that of any paper published in McKean County, outside of Bradford.

McKean County Miner

E. ROGERS & SON, Proprietors.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mail via, R., N. Y. & P. (Shumway route) arrives at 10:45 a. m., and closes at 4:30 p. m.

Mail via, R., N. Y. & P. (Olmsted route) arrives at 9:30 a. m., and closes at 3:00 p. m.

Mail via, R., S. & K. R. R. arrives at 10 a. m. and 3:30 p. m., and leaves at 9:30 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Closing of Collegeville Mail leaves at 12:15 p. m.

Mail arrives at 2:30 p. m.

Mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p. m. and departs, at 7:30 p. m., of same days.

Mail closes 30 minutes before leaving time.

Money Order business will only be issued or Registered business between 12 m. and 2:30 p. m.

Office open every week day for delivery of mail from 12 m. to 1 p. m.

C. ARK WILSON, P. M.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 368, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7 o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

W. F. ROGERS, W. M.

G. M. SMITH, Secy.

I. O. O. F.

An adjourned meeting evening at 8 o'clock in Rankine Hall.

A. E. COBB, N. G.

A. T. SCHANAHAN, Secy.

Smethport Encampment, No. 273, I. O. O. F. Meets the First and Third Wednesdays of each month in Rankine Hall.

J. A. MCGOWAN, Chief Patriarch.

H. M. CHESEBRO, Scribe.

G. A. R.

Post 97, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Rankine Block.

S. E. BALL, Com.

A. L. ROGERS, Adjutant.

W. R. C.

Meets every Thursday afternoon at A. O. U. W. Hall, Rankine Block.

MRS. ISSA A. WRIGHT, Pres't.

——— Secy.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. 167, meets every second, fourth and fifth Tuesday evening of each month in A. O. U. W. Hall, Rankine Block.

CHRISTIAN GORDON, Recorder.

K. A. U.

Meets on first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

L. ROGERS, President.

W. H. KNIGHT, Secretary.

K. of C. 32.

Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 in Rankine Block.

E. S. REYNOLDS, Cond.

M. E. GORMAN, C. R.

C. M. B. A.

Smethport Branch 33, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in C. A. U. hall, at 7:30 p. m.

JAMES MCELWAIN, Pres't.

E. W. DOMINICK, Rec. Sec'y.

W. C. T. U.

Meets every afternoon on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 p. m., in Union hall, Barnum Block.

Mrs. M. E. DOMINICK, Pres't.

Miss M. E. RICHMOND, Sec'y.

Knights of St. Martin and the Iron Cross.

Meetings in Rankine Hall on first and third Wednesdays in the month at 7 p. m.

DOMINIE WALKER, S. K. L.

PHILO O. BAILEY, Scribe.

Rev. J. H. MCCANDLESS, Warden.

Church Services.

Methodist—T. W. CRANSTON, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. every Sunday. Sabbath School immediately following morning service. Class Meeting at 9 a. m. Sunday. Prayer Meeting on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock. W. C. T. U. Teachers' meetings Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. Choir Meetings on the evening before the Sabbath.

Baptist—Rev. W. B. CLARKE, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 o'clock. Business meeting on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock p. m. All are welcome.

Episcopal—Rt. Rev. BENJAMIN MCGONEGAL, Bishop. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Additional services at 4 p. m. on every third Sunday of each month. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

All Saints' Memorial Chapel—East Smethport—Rev. J. HENRY MCCANDLESS, Rector. Divine services every Sunday at 10 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. The Ladies' Guild meets every Friday at 1:30 p. m.

St. Elizabeth's Catholic—Rev. J. J. GALLAGHER, in charge. Services at 10:30 a. m. on first Sunday in each month. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and other points.

Lutheran Church—Rev. HANS PAULSEN, pastor. Divine service every Sunday morning at 10:30, Sabbath School at 11:45 a. m.; preaching every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and class meeting at close of evening service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Seventh-day Adventist—Rev. D. HANN, pastor. Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30, Sabbath School at 11:45 a. m.; preaching every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and class meeting at close of evening service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Second Adventist—Rev. J. G. HANN, pastor. Preaching at 2:30 p. m. on first Sunday after each quarterly school at 1:30 p. m.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

JOHN M. APPLE, Notary Public. J. W. MORTON

Apgar & Stoneburn.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, office on first floor of Henry Hamlin's Bank Building, Main St., Smethport, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. Prosecution and collection of land claims, Orphans' Court practice, and collections a specialty.

E. A. STONE. O. A. STONEBURN

Olmsted & Shumway.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Offices: Pompeian Block, Bradford, Pa.

Lewis A. Berry.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Room 6 and 8, Berry & Mann's Block, Bradford, Pa.

BYRON D. HAMLIN. JAMES FOREMAN.

Hamlin & Foreman

LAW AND LAND OFFICE, Smethport, Pa. Office of the late firm of Hamlin & Parsons (formerly Kentner & Co.) situated in the counting room of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Cloarfield.

Herbert H. Ross,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR. Office over H. Hamlin's Banking Office, Smethport, Pa.

Sheridan Gordon.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC; Office in Rankine Block, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

E. L. Kennan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite Champlain House, Smethport, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Office: Mosier Block, Church Street, Smethport, Pa.

H. MCGOWEN. M. H. SYLES.

McGowen & Sykes.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW Rooms Prentiss's Exchange, Bradford, Pa.

EUGENE MILLER. T. F. MCKEON

Miller & McKeon.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 15 Main Street Bradford, Pa.

James C. Sheppard.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND COUNSELOR IN PATENT CAUSES, Office: Room 2, for Main and Webster streets, Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

E. A. Mayo,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Gibson Block, Smethport, Pa.

P. M. Costello,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Kane, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Physicians.

H. L. Maxwell,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office in E. H. McCoy's drug store, Main street, Smethport, Pa.

J. D. Fessenden,

SURGEON, Obstetrician and Consulting physician and surgeon. Office hours: from 9 to 12 m. and 1 to 4 p. m., Smethport, Pa.

Dr. Ellen C. Hazzard, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Prompt attention given to calls day or night. Office: one door east of W. J. Callar's drug store, Smethport.

HOTELS.

WRIGHT HOUSE,

Main Street, Smethport, Penna. H. F. Wright, Proprietor.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first class hotel. A well stocked and well kept bar connected with the house. First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

Grand Central Hotel,

Main Street, Smethport, Pa. P. N. Taylor, Proprietor.

This hotel has recently been renovated and refurnished. The table and bar are constantly supplied with the best the market affords. First class in every respect. Rates reasonable

COLEMAN HOUSE,

ELDRED, PA.,

opposite the R. N. Y. & P. Railroad Depot.

On the European Plan.

Newly refitted and refurnished. First-class Restaurant in connection with the House. Terms reasonable.

Dec. 17, 1886.

BUCKTAIL HOTEL

Kane, Pa. M. S. Looker, Proprietor.

Remodeled and refurnished, and one of the best hotels in McKean County.

THE FLEMING HOTEL,

KANE, - - PA.

TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK.

This Hotel has been recently built and is newly furnished throughout in the latest style.

First-class accommodations for the traveling public.

JOHN FLEMING, Proprietor.

BAYER HOUSE,

CLERMONT, PA.

New House. New Furniture. Everything about the premises neat and clean. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Patronage of the public solicited.

F. CHALMERS, Proprietor.

Dec. 7, 1888—1y.

MRS. J. DUFFY,

Bakery & Restaurant,

MT. JEWETT, PA.

Dec. 20, 1889—1y.

LADIES' PEERLESS DYES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a packet. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Package or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 20 colors. For sale by W. J. Callar and A. I. Wells, Smethport, Pa. Send for circular.

For Rent.

A HOUSE to let on Main street, corner of Main and Church streets. Apply at this office.

HORSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—2 or 3 pairs of good work horses from 2,000 to 2,800 pounds each.

A. T. PALMER.

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 6, 1889—3t.

W. T. CALLAR,

DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST.

—DEALER IN—

Drugs : and : Medicines,

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes,

Stationery, Toilet Articles, Etc.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

BRICK DRUG STORE,

MAIN STREET, - - SMETHPORT, PA

AGENTS WANTED.

Good industrious men or women, on commission, or salary guaranteed; also from $25 to $75 per month. For particulars apply to or address, W. B. KENWICK, 102 Fourth Street, Allegany Co. N. Y.

May 10th.

AGENTS WANTED

MASON'S SUPPLIES!

Fresh Lime, Plaster, Cement,

Plastering Hair, Tile of all kinds, Fire and Clay Brick, kept constantly on hand and for sale by

A. REILLY,

SMETHPORT, PA.

March 15, 1889—1y.

BARBER SHOP

ALFRED STURDIVENT

Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marble Front building next door to W. B. Dalrymple's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do

SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

In the latest style of the art. None but Employees of long experience employed.

☞ BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

P. D HOPKINS

Successor to C. L. Douglass,

Corner Mill and Mechanic Streets,

SMETHPORT, PA.

Dealer in—

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Which I am prepared to sell very cheap for cash.

NOTICE - TO - BUILDERS!

FIRST-CLASS QUARRY STONE

For Culvert at $1 per perch of 24½ feet, various measurements, delivered. Also the stone for Water Tables, Window Sills, and general Trimmings for Brick Buildings.

S. A. BACH'S.

Smethport, Pa., Aug. 27, 1889.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, Rev. Edward A. Wilson, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. 27-3 ly

☞ CONSUMPTIVE cures guaranteed by Dr. J. H. Mayer, St. Louis, Mo., Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Have no cures, no operations or business delay. Thousands cured. Send for Circulars, No. 15 to 17.

EDCORATE YOUR HOMES!

Wall Paper AND Decorations.

A full new Line of Wall Papers and Window Decorations, the finest in the market. Never have been covered by the Combination and Contract Trust, which will be fully shown at strictly factory prices of the year to come. For this purpose we have four Headquarter Paper Hangers of twenty-five years' experience, a passing of twenty dollars per week, furnish the paper at wholesale prices and charge no more for putting it on.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES

are now ready to this stock, which for

BEAUTY AND ORIGINALITY

are not equaled by those of any other establishment in the United States. Call and see for yourself.

SPROUT & SASSE.

San Francisco, Cal.

1890

Opens with larger and better stock of

CYCLES,

Cripples Tricycles,

Sundries, &c., than ever. Also more room, repair shop and riding school, and recently located for both local and shipping trade, at factory of

Have added a fine line of Safes, Writing Desks and Bookcases, and am ready to quote Low Prices.

M. A. WOODBURY,

13 and 15 Mechanic Street, BRADFORD, PA.

Men Wanted at a Salary

To reliable men we will give steady employment and LIBERAL SALARY, or pay their traveling expenses. Our goods are staple, retail well and GUARANTEED. It is to be strictly understood by those who apply that we are not to be annoyed by letters of inquiry, but that we desire to see applicants personally. Experienced men preferred. For particulars address, inclosing stamp, Apply at once stating age. Address, J. E. MCKEAN & CO., Nursery men and Florists, Rochester, N. Y. Established over 20 years.

HOW'S YOUR FENCE?

We have the CHEAPEST and Best WOVEN WIRE FENCING Wire Rope Selvage.

McMILLEN'S FARM FENCING

20 INCHES HIGH AT 20 CENTS PER RD.

Lace Curtains, Curtain Poles and Stretchers, Table Oilcloths, Tinsel Cornices, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Etc. Prices low. Send for samples and estimates. Agents wanted. Correspondence solicited. Address, CHICAGO, ILL. McMILLEN'S WIRE WORKS, 1 to 7 Adams Street and CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND CONGRESS STS.

FINANCIAL -:- STATEMENT OF SMETHPORT BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1890.

W. F. SHEDD, H. Treasurer, in account with said Borough.

To cash received as per Duplicate for 1889 ..... $ 6 151 76

To cash received for Collateral Inheritance Tax 204 62

To cash received for Licenses 270 00

To cash received for Exonerations 30 00

To cash received for Fines, Forfeits and Costs 32 00

To cash received for Rent of Borough Property 50 00

To cash received for Interest on Deposits 171 00

To cash received for Interest on Bonds 7 00

To cash received from Burgesses and Councils, 1889 ..... 2,500 00 $ 9,416 38

By exonerations allowed on duplicate, 1889 ..... $ 47 42

By collection commission on $6,151.76 at 2 per cent 23 10

By collection commission on $204.62 at 5 per cent. 10 23

By commission of 5 per cent. to tax payers, duplicate 1889 ..... 59 65

By warrants paid account of Borough Funds 1,846 26

By vouchers paid account of Borough Bonds 2,391 05

By interest on bonds and coupons paid 553 00

By interest coupons paid 53 33

By treasurer's commission 2 per cent., borough, $9,12 ..... 91 25

Cash, $44 25 ..... 44 25

By balances due as follows, viz: Borough 170 65

Poor 102 31

Gen. Hospital 49 24

Trust, Special 49 24 3,429 20

SINKING FUND.

The above stated balances ..... $ 500 20

LIABILITIES.

Bonds No. 9 at 6 per cent 375 00

Bonds No. 10 at 6 per cent 100 00

Bonds No. 11 to 16 at 5 per cent. 2,400 00

$ 3,475 00

Interest coupons 32 00

And now, March 10, 1890, having examined the accounts and vouchers of W. F. Shedd, treasurer, and the several collectors, we find and report balances due as above set forth.

JOHN T. FOSTER, } Auditors.
W. D. GALLUP, }

Smethport, Pa., March 14, 1890.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDI EXPONAS issued out of the court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose at public sale on the premises

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1890,

at 2 p. m., as follows:

Defendant's interest in all that certain piece, parcel or part of land lying, being and situate in the Township of Keating, in the County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as the same is now following to-wit: Beginning at a post on the line of Potter county at the southeastern corner of Asa Cotton Lot; thence west two hundred and forty-one (241) rods to a stone; thence north on the west line of said lot, 10 and 10 accordingly to the survey of J. Colcord; thence east on the south line of said lot, two hundred perches to a post corner on the west bank of Potato creek, thence down said creek through all the various bends of same, containing three hundred perches to a post corner on the line of said lot; thence west two hundred perches to the place of beginning, containing three hundred acres of land more or less; being part of lots 11 and 12 in the original survey of said Township, and the improved, cultivated premises about thirty-one acres cut off by said Gilbertson to Patterson and husband to the United States Tannery Company, dated April 16, 1886 and recorded in Deed Book vol 9 pages 61 and 62, (for more particular description of said premises see said deeds) improved and having thereon two (2) frame houses a small orchard, a good spring of water, small outbuildings and fences, 150 acres improved.

And all taken in execution and will be sold as the property of John Gilbertson, at the suit of A. D. Brewer, executor of William Blackmans estate.

F. ford, Pro's Atty.

H. E. CHAMBERS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Pa., March 10, 1890

Application Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on Monday, April 21st, 1890, by Elisha S. Kane, Thos. L. Kane, A. G. Phillips, H. J. Taggart and George V. Thompson, under the act of Assembly entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "Mount Jewett Water Company" the character and object of which is to supply water for the public in Sergeant's Run and Mill Hollow in Sergeant township and Mount Jewett borough, McKean County, Pa., and to persons, partnerships and associations residing therein and adjacent thereto who may desire the same, and the above purposes to have powers and enjoy the rights, benefits and privileges of said act of Assembly and supplements thereto.

ELISHA S. KANE.

March 17, 1890 w. Solicitor.

Peculiar

Many peculiar points make Hood's Sarsaparilla superior to all other medicines. Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full medicinal value of the best known remedies of the vegetable kingdom. Peculiar in its strength and economy—Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's. Peculiar in its medicinal merits, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiar in its "good name at home,"—there is now more sold in Lowell, where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers. Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales, and cures, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity in so short a time, and retained its popularity and confidence among all classes of people so steadfastly.

Hood's Sarsaparilla / Is Peculiar to Itself

Do not be induced to buy other preparations, but be sure to get the Peculiar Medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

BUSH & McINTOSH,

Manufacturers of

Door & Window Frames Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Etc.

Sash and Blinds Furnished to Order.

CUSTOM PLANING

Done on short notice

Also manufacturers of

LEVER HANDLES, WHIPPLETREES, NECK YOKES, AND ALL KINDS —OF TURNED WORK—

Saws Gummed to order

Shop opposite W. N. Y. & P. depot.

East : Smethport.

SMETHPORT GRADED SCHOOL!

The Academic Department offers

TWO THOROUGH COURSES

adapted either to those who want to teach in the common schools and to those who intend to enter the Freshman Class of College. The Classical Course and Preparation for College.

All Departments Are Thoroughly Graded—Six Teachers.

Rates of tuition

Academic, per month ..... $ 2 00

Intermediate, per month 1 50

Primary, per month 1 00

Opens Sept. 2, 1889.

For particulars address

W. F. SHEDD, A. B., Principal.

If You Have

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, COUGH or COLD, THROAT AFFECTION, WASTING of FLESH,

Or any Disease where the Throat and Lungs are Inflamed, Lack of Strength or Nerve Power, you can be relieved and Cured by

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL With Hypophosphites.

PALATABLE AS MILK

Ask for Scott's Emulsion, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute

Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y.

T. H. PURTLE.

General Blacksmithing,

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKS.

WATER ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

Repairing in all its branches promptly done by the aid of competent workmen. I am able to turn out first class work at moderate prices.

Horseshoeing -:- A -:- Specialty

Agent for Edmonds's Celebrated Heel Stiffener, a positive cure for contracted feet. Several of each will be paid for any case of contraction that cannot be cured by the use of this contrivance

-:- THE BEST -:- Meat and Vegetable Market IN SMETHPORT.

We are prepared to furnish the people of Smethport and adjacent country with

FRESH MEAT,

HAM, SAUSAGES,

Salt Meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

VEGETABLES

IN THEIR SEASON.

A FIRST-CLASS LINE OF

FAMILY GROCERIES

AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

A Full Line of

CANNED GOODS

Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.

G. W. WILLIAMS & SONS

Main Street, - - - Smethport, Pa.

SERVICE PENSIONS

Interesting Facts and Figures on the War Survivors.

WHAT VETERANS REALLY ASK.

Powerful Arguments in Favor of the Ingalls-Cheadle Service Pension Bill—Some Sarcasm Over the So Called "Dependent Pauper Bill," Known in Congress as the Disability Pension Bill.

Twenty-five years nearly have passed since the last shot was fired in the civil war, and still the details of the great uprising have power to thrill the nerves. A column of mere figures, dull, cold figures, setting forth the enlistments under each call, is in itself an epic poem. The record of wounds and deaths loses none of its potency by familiarity. And all over the country the veteran survivors are calling attention to the fact that their time is short and that justice much longer delayed will be justice left forever undone.

The average age of the veterans is now fifty years; the average age at which they have so far died is fifty-six years—an ominous fact, a most suggestive reminder. It was perhaps the youngest great army ever enrolled, and though the average of life was greatly shortened by the hardships of service, yet the "life expectancy" of sound men at the age of enlistment is so great that there is still an army of survivors. But it is an army that is now losing numbers as fast as if an active campaign were in progress. In view of the petitions recently laid before congress, the action of that body and its evident attitude of waiting on public opinion, this is surely an appropriate time to recall some facts in the public history.

April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued his first "call"—for 75,000 men for three months. The country sprang to arms, and 91,816 men were enrolled and sworn in before the order could go out to the adjutants under that call. May 3d the president issued another call and for 42,034 followed with the acts of July 22 and 25, making the total called for 500,000. In response 657,868 enlisted for three years, 39,930 were taken for two years, 9,147 for one year and 2,715 for six months; total, 700,680 men!

In May and June, 1862, 15,007 men were accepted for three months. July 2, 1862, there was a call for 300,000 men for three years, and 421,465 were furnished. Aug. 4, 1862, there was a "call" for 300,000 men for nine months and 87,588 were supplied. By the result of these two calls the extraordinary fact was shown that over 120,000 more than the excess over the call of July 2 had enlisted for three years, rather than take the mere chance of being drafted for nine months. June 15, 1863, six months militia were called for and 16,361 furnished. Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864, a call and supplementary quota were issued for 500,000 men for three years, and 379,360 men were furnished.

March 14, 1864, 200,000 for three years were called for, and 292,193 were furnished. Between April 23 and July 18, this year, 83,612 "hundred days men" were accepted. July 18, 1864, 500,000 for three years were called, and 386,461 enlisted. Dec. 19, 1864, came the last call for "300,000 more," 212,212 had been sworn in, and 200,000 more, as estimated, were in process of preliminary organization, when the glad word went forth that the demand for soldiers had ceased. During the same years the territories, Indian nations, states in rebellion and other sections not legally required to do so voluntarily furnished 182,357 men. In the regular army there enlisted in the four years 67,000 men. The total number of colored troops was 186,097. And it is further estimated that nearly one million more men were under arms for periods of a few days or weeks, as the 80,000 in Indiana and as many in Ohio during the Morgan raid, the "Home Guards" of Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas, the volunteers against the Indians, the militia of New York and Pennsylvania in July, 1863, and many others.

HOW MANY STILL SURVIVE?

No powers of rhetoric could heighten the vivid coloring of these facts and figures. The total of enlistment in all arms of the service for all terms is set at 2,859,132. Reduced to a uniform three years' standard, the aggregate is 2,320,272. The largest state supply, of course, was from New York—294 regiments, 35 batteries and 25 detached companies, with recruits at various times for all, making 467,047 men. The smallest of any loyal state was from Nevada—1,080 men—yet Nevada supplied 15 7-10 per cent. of her total population and New York but 12 per cent. The largest per cent. of the total population was by Kansas—18 8-10 per cent.—and it is believed that Kansas now contains the largest per cent. of veterans. The smallest percents. were, as a rule, from states where there is a large excess of women, and vice versa, and with very rare and locally limited exceptions it appears that every district of the loyal states furnished almost exactly the same per cent. of its able bodied men.

Now to determine the ratio of survivors it is important to inquire how many of the 2,859,133 (excluding re-enlistments) were actual men. Exactness is not possible, but a pretty close approximation may be made. Of the short term men of 1861 it is certain that nine out of ten re-enlisted. Of those of 1862 8 per cent. re-enlisted. And of the "100 days men" and other short termers of 1863 and 1864, local tests indicate that from one-third to one-half had previously served in three year regiments, while many more afterwards did so. Making the proper deductions estimators place the actual men enlisted at from 1,800,000 to 1,900,000. By the known laws of mortality it is not possible that half of these are now alive. If the ratio of mortality among the prominent generals be applied, one must conclude that less than 600,000 veterans survive; but the generals were much older than the privates. There were killed in battle 44,238; mortally wounded, 49,205; died by suicide, murder and military execution, 529; died of disease, 186,216; died in Confederate prisons, 26,168. Add those "missing" under circumstances which clearly prove that they died, and those who died within a few weeks after reaching home from wounds or army sickness, and the total of deaths is set at 318,000, which is doubtless very near the exact fact. In the national cemeteries are buried 171,402 known and 147,539 unknown; total, 318,870. Deducting soldiers of the Mexican and Indian wars, nurses, civilians and Confederates, about 285,000 who "were the blue" in the great war for the Union lie in these cemeteries. Verily, the nation won redeemed at a great price.

But these are not the only, not even the main figures on which the veterans now base their claims. The most prominent organization, aside from the Grand Army of the Republic, is the State Service Pension associations of Indiana and Kansas and other states, now acting to one end, and the following extracts are from their late appeal for the passage of the bill introduced in the senate by Ingalls, of Kansas, and into the house by Cheadle, of Indiana:

"Delay simply means waiting for death, to save money and defeat our just claims. Aid, to be of benefit, should be given when the energies begin to wane. The average age of our comrades now living is over 50 years. The early draft on their vitality makes them prematurely old, taking not less than five to fifteen years off of the life of every one who served one year or more. We therefore request this legislation now. Human life was poured out as freely as water in the running streams that the nation might live. It was certainly as valuable as the gold of the money lender and government creditor in those days of peril.

THE SOLDIER AND THE MONEY LENDER.

"The contract with all such persons has been kept to the letter, and their debts have been more than doubled in value by legislation obtained through congress in their behalf, with interest thereon paid promptly at regular intervals, while we received our pay in a 'depreciated currency,' amounting to a mere pittance towards securing the comforts of life to our families during our absence from our homes in the service from 1861 to 1865. Therefore, as an act of justice and equalization of the losses sustained by us during the war, we request of our representatives and senators in congress the enactment of these just measures into law for our relief, and we request it now.

"All who are opposed to these measures of relief will misinterpret our motives and charge us with wild schemes of finance and inflation. This is not true. We answer that, with the present revenues of our government maintained as they are, these claims can be met and paid without financial distress or disturbance. The sum of money necessary, combined with existing pensions, paid out quarterly to our comrades, will immediately enter into circulation, and will go far towards reviving and irrigating the channels of trade, to the advantage of the manufacturer, merchant, mechanic, laborer and farmer. Our claims are reasonable and just, and will add no burdens in the way of additional financial debts to our people, not a dollar of which is a loss to the people or leaves the country, but which, on the contrary, very largely assists in creating additional wealth and increases the national revenues necessary to pay the increased pension list.

After showing that an enormously large proportion of present pension rulings are for less than $8 per month and very many less than $4, the address continues: "This division of rating goes far to dispel the generally received idea of the 'boundless liberality' of our government to its defenders in the late war, which is further modified by the unreasonable laws and rulings thrown around the administration of the pension office, which reverse, in their application to soldiers' claims, the common law practice of our courts.

"Up to June 30, 1888, the almost inconceivable sum of $3,653,000,000 has been paid to holders of our national bonds on account of the war of the rebellion—$2,153,000,964 of this amount for interest alone. For the same period, 1865-1888, there has been paid for the pension list, including pensioners of all wars, $846,387,860, but a trifle over one-fourth the amount paid the money lenders. Gentlemen, the time has come when nothing short of a 'radical revision' and simplifying of the pension laws will do 'justice' and clear the files of near 500,000 pending claims, which, under the present law and system of work in the pension office, will not be settled in ten years, if not another claim was filed in that time.

"Putting off a service pension law ten years longer means that 300,000 more soldiers must die without justice. Gentlemen, you cannot afford to longer ignore a full and complete settlement of this matter beyond the sessions of the fifty-first congress. The national debt with its interest is no longer burdensome. If one half the present population could provide ways and means to meet the great expenses of the war surely it is not impossible now to pay the 'honest debt' due the soldiers who saved the Union. If the revenues are insufficient constitutional measures are still available and should be used to provide the means to do so.

"We respectfully call the attention of congress to these facts in connection with the subject of pensions, and hope your honorable bodies, the house and senate, will be able to see in the measure herewith respectfully submitted to your respective members a just and equitable solution of the pension question, and pray your favorable consideration of same and speedy action thereon.

"Respectfully submitted.

"GIL. R. STORMONT, President Indiana State Service Pension Association.

"E. B. PARKS, President Kansas State Service Pension Association.

"S. M. WELLS, President Massachusetts State Service Pension Association."

To the figures cited above the petitioners might well have added this curious and most suggestive fact. For the first year after war expenses proper ceased (the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867), the United States paid for pensions $20,936,532 and for interest $143,781,502—a round total of $163,000,000,—while for the year ending June 30, 1888, despite the much talked of "raids of the veterans on the treasury," the round total for the two was but $128,000,000. In other words, the nation is now paying actually less for the so called "permanent war expenses"—$39,000,000 less—than at the close of the war, though the national wealth has certainly doubled. And if the surviving veterans be still estimated at as many as 800,000, and every one should receive $8 per month, added to widows' and orphans' pensions, still the aggregate for pensions and interest would be but a trifle, if any, greater than at the close of the war—and that could continue but a short time.

The main provisions of the Ingalls-Cheadle bill are as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the secretary of the interior be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the names of all the surviving officers, soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the army or navy of the United States for a period of sixty days or more, or who were disabled in the line of duty between March 4, 1861, and July 1, 1865, upon application therefor, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior may prescribe. And all said officers, soldiers, sailors and marines when so placed on said roll shall receive a service pension of eight dollars per month during their lives. And all officers, soldiers, sailors and marines now legally borne on the rolls as pensioners, at a rating less than $8 per month, shall from the taking effect of this act, be advanced to the rating of $8 per month on the rolls, provided, however; that in all cases where the period of service was in excess of 800 days, the service pension granted by this act shall be paid to all officers, soldiers, sailors and marines aforesaid at the rate of one cent per day for each day's service in excess of 800 days; payable from and after the passage of this act, for and during the natural lives of the persons entitled thereto, as may be shown from the muster rolls on file in the war department at and from the age of 50 years.

Sec. 2. In order to do justice and provide for the proper relief of persons named in section 1 of this act, who are now or may hereafter become disabled from performing labor necessary to procure subsistence, from any cause—not cause misconduct, the intention and meaning of this act, that it shall be in force and effect as to all such disabled persons described in section 1 of this act, from and after its passage, without regard to age. And it is provided that the persons named in section 1 of this act, desiring to avail themselves of its provision and benefits, who are disabled from any cause now existing, or that may hereafter exist which prevents them from earning a fair subsistence from their labor or usual occupation, not the result of vicious or immoral habits, shall receive additional disability pensions as follows, within the rates provided by this act, to wit:

For a disability, rated at one-half the total rate the pension shall be increased seven dollars ($7) per month. For a disability rated at three-fourths the total rate the pension shall be increased twelve dollars ($12) per month, and for a disability totally incapacitating now or hereafter any of the persons named in section 1 of this act, from obtaining a support by their labor or usual occupation, the pension shall be increased twenty-two dollars ($22) per month, payable for and during the natural lives of the persons entitled thereto. But this act shall not be so construed as to change the ratings of pensioners now on the rolls or that may hereafter be placed on the rolls at higher rates for loss of limbs or eyesight, the result of injuries received in the service.

Sec. 3. All the persons named in section 1 of this act and who have not prior to the passage and taking effect of this act received arrears of pension, shall be paid arrearage at the rate of $5 per month, from date of discharge or incurrence of a disability received in the service for which pension is claimed.

Sec. 4. All female nurses enrolled in the service at any time between May 1, 1861, and July 1, 1865, who were assigned to duty in the United States military hospital service, shall be paid a compensation of $5 per month from date of discharge, as other persons provided for in section 3 of this act, with additional pensions for life, from and after the passage of this act, at not less than $25 per month.

Sec. 5. The production of an honorable discharge from the United States service, or a certified copy of the officers', soldiers', sailors' or marines' muster into the United States service, within the time named in section 1 of this act, from the adjutant general's office of the state from which such persons enlisted, shall be accepted as prima facie evidence that all such persons were sound in health and limbs at date of such enlistment into the United States army or navy; but no increase of the pension provided for in section 2 of this act shall be granted upon claims for disability until such persons have been examined by the medical officers of the pension boards now authorized by law, in the county or district where such persons reside, and for the preventing of fraud or imposition upon the United States the medical officers of examining boards may require such proofs of the claimant's disability as may be necessary under the forms of law to aid such boards in fixing the rates of pension provided for in section 2 of this act, and the officers of such boards are hereby empowered to summon witnesses and administer oaths, in order to assist said boards in fixing such rates of pension as will be just and equitable; but this act shall not be construed as preventing claimants from further application for increase of pension within the rates provided by this act, occasioned by increase of disability, not the result of vicious or immoral habits.

Popular Bedsteads.

Brass frames and the boxed or folding beds have grown immensely in favor. Probably few people have any idea how widely they are used, even when economy of space is no object. Folding beds have been improved until their adjustment is almost as easy a matter as opening and shutting a door, and they are very ornamental pieces of furniture. Brass bedsteads are bright, clean and cheerful looking, and are draped around with an old fashioned valance extending from the frame to the floor. Silk, silk and cotton goods and fine cashmeres, or any soft fabric that drapes well, may be used for these.

Old fashioned pillows and bolsters yield the palm of fashion to the long, round pillow roll that extends the width of the bed and is covered with material like the bed spread. A favorite spread is of silk or linen sheeting worked with an outline design of scrolls or arabesques in pink, blue, yellow or scarlet rope silk.

Coloring Easter Eggs.

The easiest way to color eggs is with the aniline dyes which any druggist can supply. But though these eggs are brilli

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

Entered at the P. O. at Smethport, Pa., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Three months, " 40
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ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements per inch, first insertion $1.00
Each subsequent insertion 50
Business cards, per year 5.00
Local notices, per line 10

Smethport, Pa., March 26, 1890.

CONVENTIONS.

A meeting of the Democratic committee, at McKean county, will be held at the Court House in Smethport, on Saturday, April 5th, 1890, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the committee.

J. H. WRAVILLE, Chairman.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

We would repeat for emphasis the following words which appeared in our issue of two weeks ago:

"Democrats, you have a splendid opportunity to elect a Congressman, public sentiment is with you, and if you do not do your duty you will have no one to blame but yourselves."

We are sorry to announce that Hon. Lewis E. Watson has declined to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention to be held next week.

We are glad to announce that Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, of Philadelphia, has consented to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention to be held next week.

PROF. W. PRESCOTT SPENCER, the oil king of New England, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Republican vice presidential nomination, has not said or done anything that has ever come to our notice.

THE Democrats of Philadelphia nominated on Saturday for Mayor of that city, Hon. Samuel G. Wright, and for Mayor of Allegheny City, Hon. Wendelin Wolfinger. Both gentlemen were nominated by acclamation. Mr. Wright was born in Philadelphia in 1814, and has been a prominent Democrat for many years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and was elected Auditor General in 1874. Mr. Wolfinger is a native of Germany, and has been a resident of Allegheny City for many years. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been a member of the Select Council of Allegheny City.

THE Democrats of Mercer county have nominated Hon. Lewis E. Watson as a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention to be held next week. Mr. Watson is a native of Mercer county, and has been a resident of Sharon for many years. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been a member of the Select Council of Sharon for many years. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been a member of the Select Council of Sharon for many years

The Mount Pleasant Journal

M. C. ROGERS — — Associate Editor.

Smithport, Pa., March 28, 1890.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

—April showers will soon be due.

—The roads are in bad condition

—Robins have put in an appearance.

—The new National bank note is "stocked."

—Detective sidewalks are now conspicuous.

—Many hop orchards and adjacent farms are booming.

—The Workmen's Circle has been postponed until a date.

—Good roads mean a country prosperous. Let us have them.

—Norman Wright, of Bradford, has been granted an original pension.

—Long prophesied April is the same old "mean" month for social events after Lent.

—George Orcutt, of Farmington Hall, has been fatally gunshot in Colorado.

—Mr. Scott Fleming, of Oil City, is the guest of Mr. Albert C. Ball, King street.

—Miss E. S. Rogers, of Oil City, is the guest of Mrs. W. B. Hamilton, of Bradford.

—Smithport possesses some of the handsomest stores in this section of the country.

—Andrew W. Ising, of Shinglehouse, was the guest of his friend J. C. Backus, on Wednesday.

—C. C. Lovey the amiable Nicholson Pipe Co. executive agent, was in town on Saturday.

—Attention is directed to the new advertisements of D. C. Young & Reilly and Mrs. I. D. Nash.

—The Ladies' Aid society of the Baptist church will meet at the parsonage Wednesday afternoon, April 2nd. Every member is requested to be present.

—Mrs. I. E. Rose, of Coudersport, is the guest of her son-in-law Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Colegrove of King street.

—People are inclined to believe that the prolonged summer will be followed by a severe winter. Prophets are cautioning the world not to be disappointed.

—The political calendar is fairly loaded with candidates and still they wizards within the ring have failed to sing and prance the jump.

—Rev. F. W. Chandler, who has been seriously ill with an illness of some months' duration, is reported as improving in health.

—The Mount Jewett W. C. T. U. convention will be held in Kinzua April 10th and 11th. Mrs. Caudlin is said will be in attendance on Friday and Saturday.

—George Lyon, of Gaskup Brook, of Corydon township, died on the 14th inst. of heart disease, aged 39 yrs. The deceased was a promising young man and leaves a host of friends.

—March has thus far been a good month in publicity, progression and advancing ideas in the direction of every phase of welfare. The prophetic readers did not go wrong after all.

—"Mr. Barnes is the favorite gentleman of youth age, and all humanity and youth usually finds it where Virginia reels and "society" is." The Virginia reel is old but it should be the Missouri dance if it becomes as the "Highland fling."

—Governor Beaver has declared the 14th and 15th of April as Arbor Days. Two days have been fixed in the hope that it will lead to the planting of more trees than heretofore. People are slow to recall to the importance of observing Arbor Day by planting trees.

—Postmaster Kerns has moved his office into the Odd Fellows new building and is making other preparations to move the control of the office on the first of April. Persons desiring to retain their old boxes or to let other come should do it before the above date.

—The old saloon Mahaffy Rowan, which was from Bryant, Bradford Reporter, is thinks that is the grand at country under the sun, to one can raise everything, by needs without working hard for it. There is only one commodity that can be procured at any price, and that is whiskey.

—It is rumored in a certain editor that he recently refused the proposal of a subscriber who wanted him to publish the Ten Commandments. The reason he gave was that even though the commandments were old some of his subscribers might be new to the paper.

—The politician is a man of resources. He reads a densely obscure book-worm newspaper; assumes a temporary and mental management of the same, and fills the columns with clippings in and fills the columns with clippings in said with his sentiments and favorable unions with his interests. The absence sheet is to his interests. The absence sheet is then circulated far and wide, and the verdant editor dwelling up wonders why other journals have not the courage to express their sentiments on the political outlook.

—The late Gen. Hartranft commenced a division in the army composed entirely of Pennsylvania soldiers, which recently three years ago re-captured Fort Steadman. This division had a reunion in Harrisburg on Tuesday of this week, which was a very enjoyable affair to the old vet erans. The 211th Regiment was a part of that division towards the close of the war and Co. C. of that regiment, was raised, principally in this county several of the veterans of that Company including Mr. Sheldon of this place attended the reunion.

—Mr. Cotter Esq. of Kildred, will go to Pleasantville this week for the purpose of bringing the case of Henry A. Mosier before the Supreme Court. Mr. Cotter takes his appeal on alleged errors in the judge's charge—*Erie Observer*.

—That the *Erie* paper rated last week in regard to a visit paid to him by Mrs. Clayton. He is indignant because of the citizens at that Mrs. Clayton was admitted to his cell where for a long time affectionate demonstrations occurred. Mose exclaims that the interview took place in the hallway a others and in the presence of three officials.

—The veterinary surgeons of New York State have a bill now pending in the legislature making it a crime for any person to practice veterinary medicine or surgery without a diploma as a graduate from a legally chartered veterinary college or unless he has obtained a license to practice from a State Board of Examiners, the Board to consist of six veterinary surgeons to be appointed by the Governor. The measure if enacted will certainly obviate much suffering in sick animals as to obviate pain it is often inhumanly cruel and ignorant horse doctors. If it is only extends about follow New York example.

—The old Democrats that the American are a nation of fools has lost much of its force. But how true it is that we are rapidly becoming a nation of hogaists. Even now we have three men who are willing at being Knight of Pythias or a Knight of Honor or a Knight of the Golden Eagle or a Knight Templar or a Knight of the Silver Heel, and soon we shall have a part time of Knights. Now will some plan arise and tell us why this race for Knighthood is so prevalent in a country where every man is a sovereign and therefore worthy of the rank that a Knight has.

—A Providence *Journal* man has had a conversation with his fellow Dog which covers pretty much the country. He has ascertained by careful observation of the Dog that the average Dog is a cheerful optimist. He is not a pessimist. He is not a philosopher. He is not a reformer. He is not a theologian. He is not a politician. He is not a statesman. He is not a poet. He is not a philanthropist. He is not a humorist. He is not a wit. He is not a critic. He is not a scholar. He is not a gentleman. He is not a lady. He is not a child. He is not a man. He is not a woman. He is not a human being. He is a Dog.

—The Democrats of Elk county have nominated Hon. Thomas Carney for Congress. Mr. Carney is a resident of Ridgway and is a prominent lawyer. He was a member of the last Legislature and made a good record. He is a strong man and will make a good Congressman

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

SUMMARY OF POPULAR INTEREST BRIEFLY PRESENTED.

A Monument Contemplated by Which Living Men and Women Take the Place of the Cliff as a Sacred Place Dear to the Wall Street Boy.

One of the novelties exhibited at the Paris exposition was an arrangement of three large mirrors placed so as to form an equilateral triangle and a little front room in the center for one and you need to stand. When entered one sees himself as he is and a great many distinguished persons who have visited the exposition in Paris say that during their visit to the mirror room they were impressed with the idea that they were in the presence of a veritable assemblage of spirits.

The Scientific Theory of Bullets.

Mr. Isaac Newton, the inventor of new objects in the laws of the matter in question by the following experiment: He would put a musket ball in the pendulum of an old clock and by the vibration of the pendulum would be projected at the rate of 1,000 miles per hour. Then he would fill the pendulum with powder and ball and place a musket behind so as to strike it exactly in the center. Upon firing the musket the ball would be projected with the same velocity as before, but the pendulum would not move. The momentum of the ball was overcome by the momentum of the powder.

Why Cats Can See in the Dark.

The eyes of cats are provided with a membrane which is not found in the eyes of other animals. This membrane is of a silvery color and is placed behind the retina. It is the office of this membrane to reflect the light which passes through the retina, and it is this reflection which causes the eyes of cats to appear to shine in the dark. The reflection is not sufficient to enable the cat to see in the absence of all light, but it is sufficient to enable it to see in the dark when there is only a very little light.

Why Fish Cannot Live Out of Water.

Fish cannot live out of water because they are unable to breathe the air. They are provided with gills, which are a kind of lung, and these gills are so constructed that they can only work in water. The water is taken in at the mouth and passed out through the gills, and in passing through the gills it is purified of the carbonic acid which is in the blood of the fish. The gills of fish are very delicate and are easily injured by exposure to the air. When a fish is taken out of the water the gills collapse and the fish dies.

Why Ice Floats.

Ice floats because it is lighter than water. It is not known why ice is lighter than water, but it is a fact that water is heavier than ice. When water is cooled it becomes heavier and heavier until it reaches the freezing point, when it suddenly becomes lighter. This is the reason why ice floats on the surface of water instead of sinking to the bottom. If ice sank to the bottom the heat of the sun would not melt it, and the result would be that the water would be frozen solid.

A MOUNTAIN GOAT.

IN THE ROCKY MTS.

Cause of Earthquakes.

Earthquakes are caused by the contraction of the earth's crust as it cools. The interior of the earth is supposed to be a molten mass of fire, and as the crust cools it contracts, and this contraction causes the earthquakes. The crust of the earth is not of uniform thickness, and it is supposed that earthquakes occur where the crust is thinnest.

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CHIPS OF TWO MEN.

Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, and Representative Broderick, of Maine.

Senator Charles Frederick Manderson, of Nebraska, who is the attorney of the republican National Committee, and Ohio man by birth, possesses one distinction held by very few in the history of the United States government.

His election to the senate for a second term was by the unanimous votes of his party in Nebraska. As the time drew near for his term to expire (March 4, 1893), the Republican members of the Nebraska legislature joined in a letter asserting that it was unnecessary for him to leave Washington or even to make a re-election—he should stay on and should have it anyhow, and with considered should have it anyhow, and with considered a re-election "whoop!" So he is seated till March 3, 1899.

It may be called an Ohio man because he won fame in the military service from that state, though he was born in Philadelphia Feb. 9, 1837, and located in Omaha in November, 1866. If they not take a man of Nebraska long to be an "old settler," and formal talent "first family" in the rapidly growing states of the northwest, so, in less than two years after locating there, Mr Manderson was elected city attorney. He volunteered in Ohio was city attorney. He volunteered in Ohio when duly elected, and served continuously, except when disabled by wounds, to the last. Serving as lieutenant in the Nineteenth Ohio Regiment and came out as colonel of that regiment, receiving soon after the high compliment of a commission as brevet brigadier general "for gallant, long continued and meritorious service."

In his congressional labors he has made a specialty of army reorganization but has met with much opposition. His plan for a complete change of the army is in the air. It would take both houses to pass the bill, which is doubtful, as each committee is jealous of its own privileges. Mr. Manderson has been made to vote for the bill, where a majority of the regiment may consist of 2,000 men, or 3,000 to the battalion. His battalion plan of army progress is that of twelve companies of fifty men each in time of peace, with all the facilities for prompt expansion into a regiment of 1,000 men in the event of war. In short his scheme for familiar plan was to have a regiment organization "to which our present standard organization" to which our present standard organization "to which our present standard organization" to which our present standard organization "to which our present standard organization" to which our present standard